Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9454 EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

For the Benefit of

Mrs JACKSON.

By Desire of several Ladies of Distinction,

On WEDNESDAY Evening April 3d, will be presented, the Comedy of the

BELLES STRATAGEM,

(For the last time this season.)

Doricourt, Mr WARD.

Sir George Touchwood, Mr Williamson; Flutter, Mr Knight; Saville, Mr Banks; Courtall, Mr Hallion; Villers, Mr Taylor; Mountebank, Mr T. Banks; Dick, Mr Charteris; Gibson, Mr Simpson; And Hardy, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH.

Lady Frances Touchwood, Mrs WARD.

Mrs Racket, Mrs Kniveton; Miss Ogle, Mrs Woods; Kitty Willis, Mrs Mountfort.

Ladies at the Auction, Mrs Charteris and Mrs Gaudry.

And Letitia Hardy, (with Songs) Mrs JACKSON.

IN THE FOURTH ACT,

A GRAND MASQUERADE SCENE,

With new Dresses and Decorations.

And a MINUET by Mr GAUDRY and Mrs JACKSON.

Gentlemen at the Masquerade, by Mr Jackson, Mr Sutherland, Mr Marshall, Mr Johnston, &c.

Ladies, Mrs Charteris, Mrs Tannett, Mrs Gaudry, Mrs Henderson, and Miss Kirby.

To which will be added, a PANTOMIME ENTERTAINMENT, called

ROBINSON CRUSOE;

OR,

HARLEQUIN FRIDAY.

For the last time this Season.

WITH THE ORIGINAL

SAVAGE DANCE.

China, Glass, and Staffordshire Stone-Ware.

THEOPHILUS CHATTERLEY, at his Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, Candlemaker-row, Edinburgh, uses this method to acquaint the Public, That he has just received an additional supply of Mr WEDGWOOD's Pearl, White and Blue, and Enamelled Table and Desert Services,—Mortars,—Terra Cotta Seals,—Inkstands,—and many other articles of that manufactory; and has lately added to his large provision of STAFFORDSHIRE STONE-WARE, from other most esteemed manufactories, a handsome assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS, of different colours and patterns, variously formed, and elegantly finished. He flatters himself that the quality and extent of his assortment will be found to exceed any ever exposed to sale in this place;—his best goods on lower terms, and equal in quality to any sold in London; and his inferior kinds proportionably cheap.

The frequent enquiry for CYPHER SEALS has encouraged him to purchase a complete assortment of *unpolished Terra Cotta Cyphers*. And if any Lady or Gentleman prefers Mr Wedgwood's Cyphers in Terra Cotta composition, polished, he will engage to furnish them in the space of six weeks after application.

He continues to keep an extensive assortment of CUT AND PLAIN GLASSES, in all the variety of fashionable shapes and patterns: And the last arrival of the Trade from London has furnished him with a number of Brackets and Hanging Lamps, of the newest patterns, richly and differently mounted.——Also, a neat assortment of CHINA, which includes several coloured and Nankeen complete Tea Services.

He is sincerely thankful for past favours;—and as he earnestly wishes, so will he continue his utmost endeavours to merit future approbation.

He serves town and country merchants with cut and plain Glasses as cheap as at the manufactory, and with Stone Ware on the lowest terms.

☞ Having a consignment of Glasses for sale, from a manufactory in England, consisting of cut Wine and Punch Glasses, Decanters, &c. and as the circumstances of the manufacturer require the utmost dispatch in the sale of these goods, they will be sold *uncommonly cheap*. The sale will begin on Wednesday first, in one of his Warehouses, Candlemaker-row, where a sign will hang out for a direction. The hours of sale from eleven to three o'clock, that and every succeeding day, until the glasses above mentioned be all sold.—The lowest price will be fixed on each article, and sold in any quantity. Which mode he esteems preferable to an auction, as being the most equitable, as well as advantageous to the purchaser; and hopes it will prove equally calculated to promote dispatch.

W. RAEBURN,

LADIES HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

AT his Warehouse, Bridge-street, Edinburgh, has just purchased in LONDON, under his own inspection, a very large assortment of PERFUMERY ARTICLES, viz.

Essences.
Foreign pomatums, wash-balls, teeth-brushes, teeth-powders, and all the different tinctures, viz. Spence's, Ruspini's, Greenough's, Hemet's, &c. &c.
Andrews's powder for cleaning woollen cloth.
Salt of lemons for taking out ink-spots or iron moulds from linen.
Indian glue, for cementing china.
Dalmahoy's smelling bottles, for headachs.
Powder a la Marechale, 1l. 1s. 16s. and 10s. 6d. per lb.
Ladies and Gentlemens dressing-boxes.
Pomade Royal, for thickening the hair, a composition superior to any thing yet invented for that purpose, of an agreeable perfume, 1s. 6d. per pot,
Also, Powder a la Reine, the new invented powder for giving the hair a beautiful colour, 5s. per lb.
Soaps.
Razors, and razor straps, great variety.
Scissars, ditto.
Rouge and carmine pearl powder.
Ditto water.
Venetian bloom-water.
Arquebusade water.
Milk of roses.
Greenough's lozenges.
Irvine's fruit ditto.
Wax tapers and stands.
Swan-down and silk powder puffs.
Powder machines.
Hat and cap pins.

LIKEWISE

A great quantity of hair powders, scented and plain, of his own manufacture, finer in quality than formerly, from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per lb.
Pomatums, finely scented, from 3d. to 1s. per pot and rolls,—with many other articles contained in hand-bills to be had as above.

LIKEWISE to be had as above,

A large quantity of very fine LONG HAIRS, wholesale and retail.

W. RAEBURN flatters himself, that the above goods will give the satisfaction to purchasers, being all of the best quality.

Commissions from the country carefully attended to, and a proretailers.

DUTCH CLOVER SEED,

A PARCEL just arrived, to be sold by MARTIN AND KERR, LEITH.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *March 26.*

The Three Friends, Langdon, from Bristol, and Good-Intent, Fuller, from Portsmouth, both for London, and Admiral Keppel transport, one of Commodore Johnstone's fleet, with several others, in the whole amounting to 14, are on shore on the coast of France near Calais; the Henley transport foundered; part of another brig came on shore with two small carronades on her quarter.

The Scheld, Johannet, from Ostend to Charante, foundered in the North Sea; the Captain and three of the crew saved.

The Hopewell transport was drove on shore on the coast of France in a gale of wind the 12th inst. near Boulogne, and went to pieces; the crew saved.

The Governor Martin, Muir, from Charlestown to Guernsey, was taken the 1st inst. by a Dutch privateer in sight of the Lizard, and sent for France.

The Edgar, Sullivan, from Yarmouth, and Esther, Rummer, from London, are arrived at Plymouth, after being taken the 15th inst. off the Start, by the Barnardine French privateer, and ransomed; the former for 1625 l. the latter for 375 guineas; she also took the Stag, Boyle, from London, and carried her into Morlaix.

The Friends Goodwill, Cavil, from Portsmouth to London, is totally lost on the coast of France; the crew saved.

The St Joao E. S. Joze, Netto, from Aveiro to Portsmouth, is put into Vigo, where it was thought necessary to ship another master, Captain Netto being sick.

The Theresa, ——, from Pool to Lisbon, with fish, is lost off the river of Nantes.

The Lark privateer of Guernsey, Captain Falaise, is arrived at Dartmouth from a cruize of seven days, in which he took three French coasting vessels, also a French privateer of six carriage guns, and 24 men; she had been out from Brest two days, and taken nothing.

The Favourite Polly, Young, from London to Madeira and Antigua, was taken the 11th ult. by the Madame French frigate, and carried into Brest.

The John and Mary, Cockram, from Pool to London, is totally lost near the Nore; the crew saved.

The Active, Roberts, from Yarmouth to Cowes, was drove from her anchors in the Downs in the late storm, and has not since been heard of.

The St Eloy, ——, from Ostend to the Isle of Dieu, is totally lost on the coast of Brittanny.

The Falmouth, Quick, from Petersburgh, last from Norway for Falmouth, is stranded at Blankenberg, near Ostend.

The Amelia, Thompson, from Amsterdam for Bourdeaux, laden with wheat, was lost on Saturday night last on the Goodwin Sands; the crew saved.

The Constant Friend, Preston, a transport, is taken and carried into St Malos.

Weymouth, 23. Yesterday came into Portland Road the Charlotte, Wedlow, from Portsmouth for Dartmouth, with salt; she parted from her anchors last night in a great storm, and run on shore between the island and main; it is hoped the vessel is not yet bulged, and the weather being more moderate, it is probable she will get off to-morrow morning.

Portsmouth, 24. Arrived the Flying Fish cutter from Gibraltar. The day after she sailed from thence, she fell in with the Success frigate, with one large storeship, bound to Gibraltar.

The Belle Poule frigate is ordered to convoy the merchantmen to the Downs.

Cork, 15. At one o'clock this afternoon, the West India fleet, under convoy of the Dolphin and Tartar, got under way, and were clear of the harbour by three.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Monday, March 25.*

THE Marine mutiny bill, the expiring laws bill, the American cartel bill, together with sixteen other public and private bills, received the Royal assent by virtue of a commission under the Great Seal for that purpose.

The House broke up at half past four o'clock, and adjourned to Thursday the 11th day of April next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Monday, March 25.*

This day the House was uncommonly crouded, both above and below stairs. Soon after the gallery was filled, several members in opposition came up, and assured their friends that all was settled agreeable to the wishes of opposition, and that there would be no debate.

About three o'clock Mr *Dunning* rose and said, he had the pleasure to acquaint the House, that communications for the purpose of settling a new arrangement of administration had taken place, which he was enabled from high authority to inform the House were a very pleasing prospect. The whole business was not completed as yet, but he flattered himself it would be very soon settled; and therefore moved, "that the House do adjourn to Wednesday next." Short as the interval between that and Wednesday was, Mr Dunning said, he trusted it would prove long enough for the final adjustment of such an arrangement of administration, as would not only afford satisfaction to that House, but to the nation at large.

Lord *Surrey* expressed himself much pleased with what the learned Gentleman had said; the prospect was certainly more agreeable, than under the circumstances of the times appeared probable; he therefore congratulated the House on his being saved the trouble of making a motion, that must necessarily have proved disagreeable to him to propose, and disagreeable to the House to agitate and discuss. He wished, however, that gentlemen would consider, though the prospect opened to the House, by what the learned gentleman had said, was pleasing, that the vessel of the state was not yet in port, and that the certainty of our being rescued from the dangers that threatened us was still undetermined. He wished, therefore, in the moment that he felicitated the House on what they had heard, to remind them, that they ought not to forget the real situation of Great Britain.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* begged leave to remind the House, that it was highly necessary something should be done in consequence of the reports of the secret committee on India affairs. The Lord Advocate said, he felt this necessity so strongly, that if no other person, less insignificant than he was, took up the subject, he would himself make some motions upon it, and when he did so, he begged leave to remind gentlemen, that however what he should have to propose, might fall short of meriting their attention, the matter to which he meant to refer would be of itself sufficiently important to claim their most serious notice. Considering the situation of affairs, it was, his Lordship said, more than he could expect, than an opportunity of going into the business, to which he had alluded, should offer itself before the recess; he hoped, however, he should be allowed to enter upon it the very first vacant day after the recess was over, and that the House would then do him the honour to listen to him with attention.

General *Smith* rose and enforced the arguments of the learned Lord. If something was not determined on, respecting the subject of both reports, he verily believed, consequences of a very serious sort would ensue; he, therefore, hoped the earliest opportunity of entering upon the business, that should offer after the recess, would be taken by the learned Lord, and that the House would pay the subject the attention merited.

The *Speaker* immediately put the question, that this House adjourn to Wednesday next; which was carried *nemine contradicente*.

From the London Papers, March 26.

Madrid, Feb. 22. There were found in the fortress of St Philip 300 iron cannon, and 12,000 quintals of powder. All the works were entirely destroyed, which proves, against the enemies of General Murray, that he did not surrender before necessity compelled him to it. There is not an officer, Spanish or French, of the Duke de Crillon's army, but what is filled with esteem for that brave defender of Fort St Philip.

Rome, Feb. 27. What our forefathers, and even ourselves, looked upon as almost impossible, has taken place; for this morning his Holiness set out for Vienna, to have an interview with the Emperor. Previous to his undertaking this journey, he suppressed the bull *ubi Papa ubi Roma*, that in case he died before his return, the Conclave might be held at Rome, &c. and as the Cardinal Secretary is dangerously ill, the Pope left a sealed note, appointing his successor in case the Secretary should die.

His Holiness has taken with him all his pontifical garments, the tiara (triple crown), and two rich mitres, that he may be able to officiate pontifically in the cathedral of Vienna. He has also taken with him 800 gold medals, struck on purpose, to be presented at different places, on the one side of which are represented the Apostles St Peter and St Paul, and on the other his own bust.

Vienna, March 7. The whole set of apartments formerly occupied by the late Empress, are preparing for the reception of the Holy Father, who is expected here on the 26th instant at farthest. It is thought that our Sovereign will go as far as Newstadt, to meet the Pope, and accompany him to this capital.

Hague, March 16. It is said that a French officer, after having found means to insinuate himself into the good graces of the Abbe Raynal, proposed a ride in a chaise, and under a pretence of having lost his way, drove him from Brussels to the French territories, from whence he was conducted to the Bastile.

Hague, March 19. The French Ambassador presented a Memorial to the States General this morning, setting forth, that the King, his Master, had recieved their resolutions of the 4th of this month; the one accepting the offer of mediation made by the Court of Russia, the basis of which, however, to be a preliminary recognizance of the unlimited liberty of the seas; and the other a proposal to act in concert with the King against the common enemy: That, faithful to his moderate principles, the King had carefully abstained to engage their High Mightinesses to take a part in the troubles broke out between France and England; his Majesty only excited them to maintain the dignity and independence of their Republic; and even since hostilities have commenced between the United Provinces and Great Britain, the King did not think it right to excite them to unite in their measures against that power: but if their High Mightinesses now determine to make such a proposal to the King of themselves, his Majesty, well assured that all union would be vain without a preconcerted plan, from which none of the parties can depart, must request their High Mightinesses will send him an amicable and precise explanation upon this important subject, and upon receiving an answer his Majesty will be enabled to deliberate upon the subject properly with his ally the King of Spain.

Amsterdam, March 13. Some stock-brokers have printed and dispersed here a pretended letter from London, which announced disturbance, sedition, and general pillage, in that capital of England. Some merchants fell into the snare, but the greater number of them discovered the fraud and did not sell.

LONDON.

The Court of Portugal, in answer to the requisitions made on behalf of the Irish, have answered, that they will not admit the importation of the manufactures of Ireland on the same terms as they admit the manufactures of Great Britain.

The Irish papers are totally silent on the fact stated in the London Chronicle of this evening, that the mob of Dublin had forced the Parliament to enter into a vote denying the supremacy of the British Legislature; and, on enquiry at the principal Irish houses in this city, no such account has been received; so that it is probably a fabrication of falsehood.

It is generally apprehended, that the French in the West Indies will have an opportunity of attacking Admiral Hood before the arrival of Sir George Brydges Rodney; or that, if they find our Admiral too strong from *situation*, for his numbers are but 27 to 40, they will immediately bend their course to Jamaica.

The consternation which the West India intelligence has spread in the mercantile world is not to be conceived. Many families have lost their all, and every face exhibits the feelings of melancholy and despondency.

No West India letters or papers have been as yet delivered; but there is a very great apprehension that Admiral Rodney will fall in with Count de Grasse.

The new administration, so far as it is fixed, was not finally settled till yesterday at twelve o'clock; a Great Personage wishing, if possible, to exclude certain members of opposition who had been thought guilty of personal disrespect to him.

During the present suspension of ministerial orders, all public commissions are signed by the King's own hand, witnessed by the Chancellor.

A Cabinet Council is summoned for to-morrow at Buckingham house, finally to adjust the new Administration, and to appoint fresh commanders to two respectable squadrons.

It is confidently said by the friends of the new Administration, that the tax on land-carriage, on tonnage of coasting vessels, on carriage by canals, and on admission to public amusements, are to be all abandoned.

It is expected, that the House of Commons, which meets to-morrow, will adjourn for three weeks, in which time those new officers who must, in consequence of their appointment, vacat their seats, will have time to go through the ceremony of new elections.

No more press-warrants nor protections, we hear, will be granted till the new Ministry take place.

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Wednesday, March* 27.

Official Declaration of Part of the NEW ADMINISTRATION.

AS ſoon as prayers were over, and the Speaker had taken the Chair, *Richard Brinſley Sheridan, Eſq;* member for Stafford, roſe and moved, "That the Speaker do iſſue his warrant for a new writ for one of the members of the city of Weſtminſter, in the room of the Honourable Charles James Fox, who hath accepted the place of one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State."

Sir *Thomas Mantle* next moved, "That the Speaker do iſſue his warrant for a new writ for one of the members of the county of Surrey, in the room of Admiral Keppel, who hath accepted the place of Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's Admiralty."

Mr *Byng* then moved, in ſucceſſion, That the Speaker might iſſue his warrants for new writs in the room of the following Members, who have accepted the following places:

For the city of York, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendiſh, who hath accepted the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

For the town of Northampton, in the room of the Right Hon. John Spencer, Viſcount Althorpe, who hath accepted the place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury.

For the borough of Higham Ferrers, Northamptonſhire, in the room of Frederick Montagu, Eſq; who hath accepted the place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury.

For the town of Buckingham, in the room of James Grenville, jun. Eſq; who hath accepted the place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury.

For Bridgnorth, Shropſhire, in the room of Admiral Hugh Pigot, who hath accepted the place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Admiralty.

For Knareſborough, Yorkſhire, in the room of the Right Hon. W. Ponſonby, Viſcount Duncannon, who hath accepted the place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Admiralty.

For the Univerſity of Cambridge, in the room of the Honourable John Townſhend, who hath accepted the place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Admiralty.

For Thetford, Norfolk, in the room of Richard Hopkins, Eſq; who hath accepted the place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Admiralty.

For Whitchurch, Hampſhire, in the room of the Right Honourable Thomas Townſhend, who hath accepted the place of Secretary at War.

For Honiton, Devonſhire, in the room of Sir George Yonge, Bart. who hath accepted the place of one of his Majeſty's Vice Treaſurers of Ireland.

For Calne, Wiltſhire, in the room of the Right Hon. Iſaac Barre, who hath accepted the place of Treaſurer of the Navy.

For ditto, ditto, in the room of John Dunning, Eſq; who hath accepted the place of Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter.

For Malton, Yorkſhire, in the room of Edmund Burke, Eſq; who hath accepted the place of Paymaſter-General of his Majeſty's forces."

[Theſe are all the places as yet declared to be occupied by members of the Houſe of Commons; the remainder were expected this day, or during the receſs, as the Speaker can equally iſſue his warrant then, as at any other time, on notice of two members.

Deferred Ways and Means and the Supply to Monday ſe'ennight.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

In the interval for moving the above writs,

Colonel *Luttrell* roſe, and begged the attention of the Houſe to a very important ſubject he had to mention to them, which was the alarming ſituation of the kingdom of Ireland. He ſaid he had juſt come from that kingdom, and he could aſſure the Houſe matters were in that train there, that it required the immediate interference of the new adminiſtration, particularly at a time when his Majeſty had already loſt a great part of his dominions.—He was proceeding in his narrative, when

Mr *Byng* roſe, and ſaid, he begged leave not ſo much to ſpeak to order, as to requeſt his honourable friend (ſeeing no part of the new adminiſtration were preſent) to poſtpone what he had to ſay upon that ſubject to another occaſion. He reminded him of the impropriety of alarming people's minds, where he dared to ſay every adequate remedy would be applied, and hoped him rather to communicate his intelligence to the new Miniſtry, who would pay him every degree of attention, if he ſhould hoped and entreated, that as neither of the new adminiſtration were preſent, (for he could aſſure his honourable friend that he was not one of them) that he would poſtpone his intended intelligence.

Colonel Luttrell replied, and ſaid the object was ſo very material that no time was to be loſt to look for a remedy; that for his part he had no acceſs to or communication with the new Miniſtry, and he was afraid that pending the enſuing receſs, the affairs of Ireland would get to too great a head, whereas a proper attention at preſent may regulate them. What made him principally fear the leaſt delay was what had already been produced by delay in ſimilar caſes; he therefore would beg leave to preſs this matter to the Houſe as an object of their moſt ſerious conſideration; but ſeeing none of the new Miniſters preſent, he would for that time poſtpone it.

Mr *Byng* thanked his Honourable friend for complying with his requeſt, and then croſſing the Houſe to ſpeak to him, after ſome converſation,

Colonel Luttrell roſe and ſaid, leſt from what he had thrown out it might be expected, that he had to communicate to the Houſe ſome very recent and alarming intelligence relative to Ireland; he begged leave to aſſure them it was little more than particulars of what had been partly known, and which he had no doubt, when laid before Adminiſtration, would meet with that redreſs which would go to the eſtabliſhment of the conſtitutional rights of both kingdoms.

EAST-INDIA AFFAIRS.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland then brought up two bundles of appendixes to former reports from the ſelect Committee of Eaſt-Indian affairs. The titles of thoſe appendixes being read and laid upon the table, he preſſed the conſideration of them to the Houſe with great earneſtneſs; he aſſured them they called for their juſtice as well as their deliberations; that they referred to a number of great and important matters which reſpected the intereſts of many thouſands of people, and which could not with ſafety be poſtponed to next Seſſion of Parliament. An early day therefore being neceſſary to be fixed upon, he moved, "that the conſiderations of the reports of the Select committee for enquiring into the affairs of Bengal, Bahar, and Oriſſa, together with the appendixes of theſe reports, be taken under the conſideration of the Houſe, on the Tueſday following the receſs."

General *Smyth* followed this by giving notice to the Houſe, that he ſhould on the Wedneſday following the receſs, make a motion relative to Eaſt-India affairs. The Houſe, at about a quarter after four o'clock adjourned to this day, when they further adjourned till after the holidays.

From the London Papers, March 28.

LONDON.

Yeſterday morning, previous to his Majeſty's going to Court, a Cabinet Council was held at the Queen's Palace, at which all the great Officers of State aſſiſted, when the further arrangement of the new Miniſtry was finally ſettled.

Yeſterday at one o'clock, his Majeſty went to St James's, when the old Miniſtry went in to the cloſet to reſign, in the following order: Lords North, Stormont, Hillſborough, Bathurſt, Sandwich, Dartmouth, Mr Ellis, Lords Amherſt and Townſhend; each of whom, after their return from the cloſet, left St James's, not waiting till the levee began.

When the ceremony was over, the new Miniſtry were uſhered into the cloſet, to receive their appointments from his Majeſty; after which they all had the honour of kiſſing the Sovereign's hand, viz. the Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Shelburne, Mr Fox, Duke of Grafton, Lord Camden, Duke of Richmond, General Conway, Admiral Keppel, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr Burke, Col. Barre, and Mr Dunning. The levee did not begin till three o'clock, and was very full. There were preſent the Dukes of Hamilton, Athole, Northumberland, Dorſet, Queenſberry, and Montagu; the Lord Chancellor, Marquis of Caermarthen, &c. &c. After the levee there was a Council, when the new Adminiſtration were ſworn of his Majeſty's Privy Council, and took the oaths and their ſeats at the council board, and at five o'clock his Majeſty returned to the Queen's palace.

Fifteen new Peers, it is ſaid, will be forthwith created; among other Members of the Houſe of Commons, talked of for this promotion, are, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr Crewe, Mr T. Pitt, Mr Coke of Norfolk, Sir Harbord Harbord, Sir James Lowther, Sir George Saville, and Mr Weddell.

Mr Dunning, it is reported, will immediately be created a Baron, by the ſtile and title of Lord Aſhburton—the place where Mr Dunning was born.—*Morn. Chron.*

The late Earl of Halifax was a Montague; but the title being extinct, the Earl of Sandwich, it is ſaid, will be created Marquis of Halifax.

Richard Brinſley Sheridan, Eſq; is appointed Firſt Secretary to the Honourable Charles Fox, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Mr Kenyon is appointed Attorney, and Mr Lee Solliciter-General.

Yeſterday there was a Board of Ordnance, at which Lord Townſhend, and ſeveral officers attended, and formally delivered to their ſucceſſors the accounts of that department.

Same day the Treaſury books were finally ſettled, preparatory to the new appointed Officers taking their ſeats at the Board this day.

The Marquis of Rockingham was yeſterday forenoon with his Majeſty, at the Queen's palace, for near two hours, being the firſt interview the Marquis has had with the Sovereign ſince the late exchange, notwithſtanding the aſſertion of ſome of the news-papers to the contrary.

Oppoſition, on their conſultation previous to the laſt intended motion, were at a great loſs for a proper perſon to make it, till Mr Fox ſuddenly exclaimed, "SADDLE *black* SURRY for the field to-morrow!"

If the preſent change of Miniſtry ſhould be the means of uniting the people, a meaſure long ſo much wiſhed for, it will probably be attended with this happy circumſtance, ſecurity at leaſt to our remaining poſſeſſions, and perhaps alſo a glorious termination to the preſent inauſpicious war.

Lord Thurlow may be ſaid at this time to have the greateſt intereſt of any man in the kingdom. The change of Adminiſtration, and the meaſures that produced it, were principally brought about on his plan.

This morning, the Right Honourable Admiral Keppel did buſineſs at the Admiralty for the firſt time ſince his appointment.

Admiral Keppel will remove next week to the houſe in the Admiralty Yard, at preſent occupied by Lord Sandwich.

This morning there was a ſplendid meeting of the Members of the new Adminiſtration at the Marquis of Rickingham's in Groſvenor-ſquare.

Lord Rockingham had not ſeen the King upon the ſubject of a change of Miniſtry Monday at three o'clock. The whole buſineſs of ſettling an arrangement was conducted by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Shelburne. The laſt mentioned Nobleman avowed and evinced the ſtrongeſt attachment to Lord Rockingham and his friends, throughout the management of the whole tranſaction.

The accounts reſpecting Sir George Rodney's having fallen in with and captured a Spaniſh ſquadron and convoy, hourly gains credit.—It is certain, advices from various parts have been received by government on the ſubject, and though they differ as to the number of line-of-battle ſhips taken, yet all agree in ſaying a ſquadron of ſhips of war, with a trade fleet in charge, bound from Cadiz to the Havannah and St Domingo, were taken a few days ſail to the weſtward of Madeira, by an Engliſh ſquadron conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line. And that one ſhip of the line had a white flag at the main-top.

No official confirmation had been received at any of the public offices of the above intelligence when this paper went to preſs.

Some private letters received yeſterday from the Leeward Iſlands, by the Drake ſloop, ſay, that it was generally believed the next object of Bouille would be the reduction of Antigua. In this iſland we have our arſenal of naval ſtores; and the Royal Oak, Robuſt, and Janus men of war, are now repairing there; however, we hope Admiral Rodney's ſquadron will arrive in time to prevent any more diſaſters in that part.

Captain Everett, who came with the laſt diſpatches, has expreſſed his apprehenſions, that Antigua would fall into the hands of the enemy, as it was not likely that Sir George Rodney would arrive in the Weſt-Indies before the 25th of February, and that iſland was incapable of making a defence unſupported by a fleet. The only chance of its being ſaved is, that the French fleet muſt go into port a day or two to water.

General Murray's gallant defence of Fort St Philip can only be equalled by the generous ardour with which he extols the good behaviour of his troops, and the tenderneſs he expreſſes for their ſickly and diſtreſſed condition. We have here the moſt ſtriking proofs of true heroiſm, honour, and humanity, all combined together.—When he ſpeaks of their march through the enemy's lines, and what paſſed at the indignant moment of laying down their arms, his language is truely affecting. If any one can hear him deſcribe that moving ſcene without being moved himſelf, he muſt ſurely have been at little pains to improve his ſenſibility.

It has been ſaid, that the garriſon of Gibraltar labours under a ſimilar malady to that lately at St Philips, in the Iſland of Minorca; but this is very far from being the truth. The ſcurvy, it is true, will prevail more or leſs in all garriſons where the people are obliged to ſubſiſt on ſalt meats; but while they continue to enjoy a free air, the diſtemper is not likely to ariſe to any height, ſo as to alarm us for the ſafety of the garriſon.

It was ſtrongly reported in Philadelphia a ſhort time ſince, that Congreſs had detected a correſpondence between General Waſhington and the Court of Verſailles, which led them to conclude that the American General was abſolutely dependent on France, and conſequently had uſurped a power, over which they had no longer any controul; that ſome private reſolutions having been taken by the Congreſs, in conſequence of thoſe ſuſpicions, and that Mr Waſhington had uſed a dictatorical kind of language, which confirmed them in their former conjectures; in conſequence of which, it was agreed to make ſome private application to the mother-country. This account tallies with the rumours of an overture which have prevailed for ſome days

The old Miniſtry, we underſtand, have reſolved to give their ſucceſſors fair play, all agreeing that they wiſh them better fortune, and a more liberal conſtruction of conduct, than they themſelves experienced.

Mr Burke (ſays a correſpondent) who ſuggeſted the idea of reducing the extravagant emoluments of office, is the firſt man to carry into execution the plan which he formed. He has accepted of the place of Paymaſter-General of the forces, but inſtead of the enormous profits of 50,000 l. a-year, he accepts it on the moderate ſalary of 4000 l. The Treaſurerſhip of the Navy is ſaid to be ſettled in the ſame manner.

When the family intereſts, and the literary abilities of the new Adminiſtration, and thoſe brought into office under them, are conſidered, perhaps there never was ſo brilliant an aſſemblage of powerful connections, and diſtinguiſhed talents, collected together ſince the reign of Queen Anne.

Yeſterday Lord Shelburne gave a dinner to the new Secretaries of State, and the reſt of the Miniſters and ſeveral of the nobility, for the firſt time ſince his coming into office.

This day the Hon. Charles Fox holds his firſt levee of foreign miniſters, at the Secretary of State's office in Cleveland-row.

Richard Burke, and David Hartley, Eſquires, are (as we ſtated in Tueſday's paper) the new Joint Secretaries to the Treaſury, in the room of Sir Grey Cooper and Mr Robinſon.

The Duke of Richmond refuſed to take any part in the new adminiſtration, until he was aſſured by a ſpecial meſſage from a Great Perſonage, that he had no perſonal objection againſt him.

If the Duke of Richmond ſhould accompliſh a reform in the Board of Ordnance, he will do what none of his predeceſſors ever could do, they having all declared the ſecrets of that office to be totally *incomprehenſible*.

The King fought a very hard battle with the preſent Miniſtry, before he would give up Mr Jenkinſon; but they were ſo confident that this gentleman was the mouth-piece of Lord Bute, and, if permitted to the King's private audience, would undo every thing they had or ſhould plan, that they made his diſmiſſal from the royal preſence an abſolute preliminary article to their taking the helm.

The Rockingham and Shelburne parties come in without any ſtipulation of indemnity to the late adminiſtration, and as they will be in poſſeſſion of many facts of a criminal nature, contained in papers concealed from them hitherto by the late adminiſtration, ſeveral great perſonages are alarmed leaſt an enquiry of a ſerious nature ſhould be inſtituted ſoon after the Eaſter adjournment.

Twelve new ſhips of the line, beſides thoſe on the Admiralty liſt, will be built immediately in the King's, and private dock-yards; and they will be forwarded with all poſſible expedition.

This morning, arrived at Woolwich the Belmont and Prime, two homeward-bound Eaſt-Indiamen from Bengal, laſt from Plymouth.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, March 27.

"Arrived the Latona frigate, with 18 ſail of outward-bound Weſt-Indiamen, and ſome other veſſels, from the Downs.

"Alſo the Ambuſcade frigate, with the Vanſittart, Pigot, Earl of Mansfield, and Glatton Eaſt Indiamen, from Plymouth."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 18.

"Saturday ſe'ennight, between ſeven and eight o'clock at night, two fellows got into the back part of Lord Shelburne's houſe in Stephen's Green, in which were only two women who take care of it, and on one of them ringing a bell that ſtood over the fire-place, was knocked down by one of the villains, who threatened them with inſtant death if they made the leaſt noiſe. They took from one of them ſeven guineas and a gold watch, and from the other two guineas ſixteen ſhillings, and ſome wearing apparel, but fortunately miſſed a purſe that contained thirty guineas, which one of them ſlipped into her boſom. The robbers were armed with long knives, ſtaid in the houſe near two hours, ſung ſeveral ſongs, and after tying them quitted the houſe very deliberately, without touching any of the furniture in it. There was a child belonging to one of the women, about four years old, who cut the cords they were tied with when the villains were gone."

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 28.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	Ditto New Ann. 55⅝ a ¾.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 71½ a ¾ opening.	Ditto 1758, —
	India Stock, ſhut.
3½ per cent. 1758, 55⅝ a ¾.	3 per cent. Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. con. 55½ a ¾.	India Bonds, 9 a 10 prem.
3 per cent. red. con. ſhut.	Exch. Bills, 2 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 1½ diſc.
Long. Ann. 16½ a 11-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. ¾ s. a 5 s.
— 1777, ſhut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 56¼ a ½ a ¾.
— 1778, 12¼ a 11-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. 70¼ a ½.
South Sea Stock, —	Light L. Ann. 16¼.
3 per cent Old Ann. ſhut.	Omnium, 7½ a ¼ diſc.

WIND AT DEAL,
MARCH 27. S. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 28.

"A report this day prevailed, that a general embar[go] will immediately take place on all ſhipping, except the outward-bound fleets, which are now ready to put to ſea; and that all the ſhip-wrights in the different yards will be employed for a certain period in the equipping of his Majeſty's ſhips; every nerve will be ſtrained, and every exertion made, that can poſſibly be conceived, to put our navy on a reſpectable footing.

"This day, as ſoon as the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons could make a Houſe, a motion was made that the Speaker iſſue his writ for the election of a member for Thetford, in the room of Charles Fitzroy Scudamore, who, ſince his election, has accepted of the place of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

"Mr Edward Norton afterwards moved, that a new writ be iſſued for the borough of Guildford, in the county of Surrey, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Bart. created Baron of Grantly in Yorkſhire.

"At four o'clock, the Houſe roſe, after adjourning till next Monday ſe'ennight.

"We are happy to learn, that news is in town of Sir Geo. Rodney's ſafe arrival with his ſquadron at Barbadoes.

"It is reported, that Dr Jebb is to be appointed to a very diſtinguiſhed poſt in the new Miniſtry, whether as Secretary to Lord Shelburne or Mr Fox, is not known; this is certain, that

his abilities and integrity, with his bold and active mind, would add ſtrength and vigour to any Adminiſtration whatever."

The following may be depended on as an authentic liſt of our naval force in the Weſt Indies;

Sir Samuel Hood, 22 ſail of the line; joined at St John's, Antigua, and Royal Oak.

Sir George Rodney, 12 ſail of the line.

The Warrior went out the beginning of laſt month.

Duke, Namur, Valiant, middle of laſt month.

At Jamaica, Sandwich, London, Ramillies.

Total 43; beſides two of 50 guns, and the Janus of 44 guns.

On Saturday laſt, died at Drummore, the Rev. Dr Robert Findlay of Drummore.

On Saturday laſt, died at Craighall, Perthſhire, Mrs Grizel Drummond, wife of Archibald Drummond, Eſq;

On Thurſday laſt, Dr Robertſon, Principal of the Univerſity, paid his annual viſit to the ſtudents of the firſt claſs of Philoſophy, taught by Mr Profeſſor Bruce, when four excellent philoſophical diſcourſes were read by Mr Robertſon, Mr Tait, Mr Laing, and Mr Lundey.

On Monday the 25th ult. in the Greek Claſs of the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen, there was a competition for a Silver Pen, preſented to the Univerſity for that purpoſe, by the Right Honourable the Earl of Buchan. The exerciſe was, a Latin and an Engliſh tranſlation from the Greek. The judges found James Hay Beattie entitled to the prize: But think it their duty to ſay, that the other competitors acquitted themſelves extremely well on this occaſion.

This morning, a ſlater, working on the top of a houſe in the Candlemaker-row, fell from thence, and having pitched on his head, unfortunately ſoon after expired.

This forenoon, a man who had been at Leith from Edinburgh, upon ſome buſineſs, dropt down dead in the ſtreet of of the former place.

Thurſday ſe'ennight, the following melancholy accident happened in the Stockwell-ſtreet, Glaſgow.—— A woman having left a boy of near four years of age in bed, he awaked whilſt ſhe was out, and came to the fire to warm himſelf; the flames reached his ſhirt, and before any aſſiſtance could be given he died in the greateſt agony.

The following ſums have been collected at Glaſgow for the ſufferers by the late flood ſince thoſe mentioned in our paper of Saturday ſe'ennight:—Antiburgher Seceders, 20 l.—Gorbals, 14 l. 11 s.—Incorporation of Tailors, 7 l.

There was a benefit, at the Theatre there, on Monday night, for the ſame charitable purpoſe, which produced 24 l. beſides which, Mr Jackſon, the manager, gave five guineas.

Laſt week an Elder belonging to the Eaſt Seſſion of Glaſgow, received a five pound bank note for the benefit of the ſufferers by the late flood.

Above 500 l. have been collected, which muſt prove a very ſeaſonable relief to many poor families.

A letter from on board the Alfred in Sir Samuel Hood's ſquadron, after a deſcription of the engagements ſimilar to what have appeared, adds, "the Chevalier de Stuart (ſon to the Chevalier St George), leads the van of the French fleet, and had the boldneſs to go to windward of the rear of our fleet; but Captain Cornwallis of the Canada bore up and brought his broadſide to bear upon the Chevalier, and forced him to retreat."

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, March 30.

"Yeſterday accounts were received from Shields of two privateers being on the coaſt, one of 18, and the other of 22 guns, and had taken three light colliers, one of which was arrived, ranſomed for 250 l.

"Wedneſday night and Thurſday morning, ſeveral loaded colliers returned to Shields harbour, on hearing of the above privateers; and from Sunderland we learn, that two light brigs laying in the roads off that port, on ſeeing the privateers, agreed to go down and engage them, which they gallantly did; but the privateers not liking ſuch an attack, after exchanging a few ſhot, ſheered off."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 26.

"The ſun of improvement, ſo long obſcured by the thick clouds of ignorance and oppreſſion, now begins to dawn upon this long-neglected land, and ſhed his genial beams to fertilize the ſoil, and diffuſe happineſs through every claſs of her people. The abſentee landlords, ſo long the bane and curſe of a kingdom only known to its oppreſſors by the means which the famiſhed peaſant furniſhed to his lord, to riot in all the foreign luxuries of an effeminate and tyrannic people; theſe abſentees begin now to be ſenſible of the ſolid advantages that might be procured by a proper attention to the improvement of eſtates, for a ſeries of years left almoſt totally to the mercy and management of agents.—In this glorious work of improvement, Lord Donegall takes a decided lead, and, in a manner that muſt reflect dignity upon nobility, has undertaken, at his own private expence, the cutting of a navigable Canal from Belfaſt, to communicate with Loughneagh, a diſtance of near 20 miles, and the completion of which, it is calculated by a regular ſurvey, and actual valuation, will not coſt him leſs than 30,000 l. Sterling; the whole of which he has already given orders to his agent in Belfaſt to ſupply, as the works will demand. To ſuperintend this glorious undertaking, and to carry it immediately into effect, one of the firſt engineers in England has been engaged, and already come over, who propoſes that the whole of this *national improvement* ſhall be completely finiſhed, and the navigation between Belfaſt and Loughneagh effectually opened, in *four years*.

"The Public are certainly under obligations to Mr Trant for the unwearied pains exerted by him to obtain every information that may tend to check that diabolical ſpecies of inhuman robbery which has ſo long diſgraced, and been too frequent upon, many of the coaſts of this kingdom, where unhappy and ſhip-wrecked mariners were ſpared by the mercileſs elements to ſupplicate aſſiſtance from wretches on ſhore, more cruel than the devouring ocean. It is hoped that this bill will be ſo modified, as effectually to prevent in future the plundering of ſhipwrecks. Every mercantile man in the kingdom ſhould lend his aſſiſtance to perfect that work; and every man of humanity upon the coaſts ſhould be active in the cauſe of the diſtreſſed.

"It is ſubmitted to Mr Trant, whether it would not alſo effectually ſerve the mercantile intereſt of Ireland, to bring in a bill ſimilar to that lately introduced by Alderman Newnham into the British Parliament, to prevent *ranſoming* veſſels taken by the enemy. By experience we too well know, that the greateſt part of the miſchief done in the Channel has been committed by the ſmall craft of privateers from Dunkirk, St Ma[illegible] by the mode of ranſoming now practiſed, are enabled conſtantly to keep the ſea; neither the manning of their captures, or the ranſomers on board, leſſen the ſtrength of their crew, which enables them to continue the cruize in ſearch of new plunder. Was the practice of ranſoming totally prevented, they would be obliged either to ſee their prizes into port, or weaken their crews, by navigating them with their own men into France. This would make them fall an eaſy prey to our cruizers, and expoſe their prizes to be re-taken by our numerous privateers.—Theſe deſirable events are both obviated by the preſent mode of *ranſoming*, which actually only operates as a bounty to enable the enemy and Ruſh pirates to fit out luggers and ſmall craft."

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 21.

"All the ſhips from hence, in the Oſtober fleet, for St Kitt's, arrived ſafe there the 15th of December laſt.

"Laſt Tueſday ſailed from Cove his Majeſty's brig Antigua, Lieut. Barns, on a cruize."

We are favoured with the following State of the Pleadings in the Wigtoun Peerage, heard in the Houſe of Lords, before the Lords Committee of Privileges, 24th February laſt, which has not yet appeared in any other Paper:

"Mr *Kenyon* and Mr *Harding*, counſel for the claimant, were called to the bar, as was the *Lord Advocate* of Scotland for the Crown.

"Mr *Kenyon* acquainted their Lordſhips, that all the proofs in the claim had been gone through the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, from Robert the firſt Lord Fleming, to Charles the ſeventh Earl of Wigtoun, and admitted by their Lordſhips; therefore he ſhould not trouble them on that head, but proceed to ſhew, that Alexander Fleming, the fourth ſon of the firſt Earl of Wigtoun, (the claimant's anceſtor) had exiſted; and that the claimant was in a right line lineally deſcended from him.

"That the exiſtence of Alexander had been alſo proved by record evidence. He ſaid, there were three inſtruments, viz. a Scots bond, a marriage agreement, and a letter very material; and, if admitted, theſe proofs alone, independent of any other evidence, moſt ſatisfactorily ſhewed the claimant's deſcent from the ſaid Alexander incontrovertibly.

"That thoſe papers had been critically examined by gentlemen of great experience and integrity in Scotland, who gave the moſt favourable opinion of them, regarding their authenticity. But that not being ſufficient to ſatisfy the Lord Advocate, who expreſſed his doubts to their Lordſhips the laſt ſeſſion, the claimant prayed their Lordſhips to order any perſon they choſe to uſe experiments, in order to form an opinion for their Lordſhips further ſatisfaction, as had been done in a ſimilar caſe before, by their Lordſhips directions; and that a report ſhould be made to the Committee of the ſame.—That their Lordſhips had directed Mr Roſe to be immediately put in poſſeſſion of thoſe papers, which was done accordingly, and they had remained in his cuſtody ever ſince. He therefore deſired Mr Roſe might be called in and examined. [Mr Roſe being called to the bar, declared he had tried experiments on the papers, which anſwered his expectations, having brought out the writing moſt clearly, not before legible, and in the moſt convincing manner cleared them of every ſuſpicion whatever.] Mr Kenyon then adduced the other parole and written evidence in ſupport of thoſe papers, which truly and ſubſtantially proved the claimant's right, to the fulleſt conviction.

"Mr *Harding* then deſired to know if their Lordſhips would be pleaſed that he ſhould enter into all the collateral and other proofs in ſupport of the claim, and of thoſe deeds: That he was prepared to do it: But did imagine a doubt could not now remain on one of their Lordſhips minds, reſpecting the clearneſs and juſtneſs of his client's right to thoſe honours, particularly as Mr Roſe had ſo ſatisfactorily cleared up every difficulty concerning thoſe papers, ſo ſtrongly and clearly ſupported by the other evidence indiſputable.

"Their Lordſhips did not ſeem to think it neceſſary for Mr Harding to proceed farther; and called upon the Lord Advocate for any objections he had to make.

"The *Lord Advocate* ſaid, he was not come to that bar in any hoſtile manner, but merely as an advocate for the Crown. His Lordſhip took a full view of the caſe, and admitted every part to Alexander the claimant's anceſtor. He argued, it was extraordinary and unprecedented to imagine, that the younger ſon of a Scots Peer ſhould go to Ireland, or their deſcendants degrade themſelves by becoming Rectors, as they were always provided for by grants of lands in their own country. He then endeavoured, and with the ſtrongeſt arguments, to impreſs their Lordſhips againſt every other part of the evidence. He contended, that the deſignation given to James the ſon of Alexander (and great-grandfather to the claimant,) was uncommon, and never uſed as ſet forth in the Scots bond and marriage agreement as ſon lawful, and grandſon of the deceaſed Earl of Wigtoun: That the parole evidence offered, of the repute of the country regarding the relationſhip of the claimant, and his anceſtors, to the Wigtoun family, was of no conſequence, nor would be received: That he had now a ſignature or ſign-manual to produce, which had been lately found in the Signet Office in Edinburgh, dated in 1669, wherein William Earl of Wigtoun had reſigned all his lands and honours to King Charles II. for a new charter, to make an alteration of the ſucceſſion of the honours; and that the claimant's anceſtor, Alexander's deſcendants, were not called to the ſucceſſion by name in this deed; that they came in by no other deſignation, than his other neareſt and lawful heir's male. Therefore he ſaid, on that account, there lay a preſumption, that Alexander had no children; and alſo, that there were no mention of them in the deed of diſpoſition made by John the ſixth Earl of Wigtoun in 1744, when he entailed his eſtate; therefore, of courſe, all the claimant's evidence ſhould fall to the ground.

"Mr *Kenyon*, in reply, made a very able and pathetic ſpeech to their Lordſhips. He confuted, in every point, and upon the cleareſt grounds, the whole of the Lord Advocate's argument. He compared it to nothing but duſt and aſhes attempted to be thrown over, to darken and obliterate what ſo clearly appeared, to injure the claimant; and that ſo far from his Lordſhip's coming to the bar as only an advocate for the Crown, he acted in as hoſtile a manner as he could, and more like a counſel on the other ſide, than an impartial advocate to ſee juſtice done: That his Lordſhip muſt know, indeed, very little of his own country, when he would aſſert, that the younger ſons of the Scots nobility never left their country, or went abroad to ſeek preferment. Hundreds of inſtances could be produced to the contrary; particularly in thoſe of the Duke of Douglas's family, and many others of the firſt diſtinction. And that his Lordſhip ſaying it was uncommon and never known, that deſignations were given to the younger branches of the Scots nobility, ſuch as ſon lawful, or grandſon of the deceaſed, &c. he only deſired his Lordſhip to look into the claimant's caſe, in which he will find many inſtances, and much more ſtrongly expreſſed than in thoſe produced by the claimant, authenticated from the records of Scotland. That this was a caſe in point with Alexander. He had no lands, therefore no deſignation other than that of his birth-right. His fortune was but 10,000 merks, which is 500 l. therefore a rectory of conſiderable value, either for himſelf or his deſcendants, could be no ſuch degradation, though in Ireland. He then pointed out in the ſtrongeſt terms, how convincingly connected every link in the claimant's pedigree was ſupported, by the moſt forceable, uncontradictory, parole and written evidence. He proved to their Lordſhips, that the aſſertions made the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, (concerning the lands of Boghall, &c. ſaid to be in the poſſeſſion of Lord Elphinſton, for want of heirs of Alexander), was to miſlead and prejudice their Lordſhips againſt the claim, which occaſioned it to be put off, and was moſt unwarrantably alledged, as the records of the country had now providentially cleared up, and admitted by the other ſide. He appealed to the learned Lords who had taken that ſignature into their conſideration, that it could not be admitted as a paper of any evidence; that it was a nullity; no proceeding had ever been done upon it; it had never paſſed the ſeals, nor was ever intended to have been carried into execution; and for the very reaſons that Earl William looking about him, had reconſidered his intention, which brought to his remembrance his other heirs-male whom he would not wrong; he therefore could not preſume their Lordſhips would compare, or put ſuch a bare preſumption in competition with the very ſtrong, very direct, and unanſwerable proofs which the claimant has now produced, unchallenged, and on the faireſt grounds.

"The *Lord Advocate* ſays, that the deſcendents of Alexander are not mentioned in the deed of diſpoſition made by Lord Wigtoun of his eſtates, in 1744; therefore another preſumption lay that Alexander had no deſcendants. It would have been very extraordinary indeed, and very unnatural for Lord Wigtoun to exclude his only daughter, and other female relations reſiding with him, in preference to the deſcendants of Alexander, then living in another country, (though his heirs-male) particularly as he had a right to leave it where he pleaſed. In claims of the greateſt properties, he could with confidence affirm, either at *Niſi Prius*, or in any other court of law, ſuch evidence, and much inferior to that now given to their Lordſhips, would be received and deemed concluſive. He therefore implored their Lordſhips, in their great juſtice, to confirm thoſe honours to his noble client, ſo juſtly his due.

"The council was ordered to withdraw, and the Lord Chancellor ſumed up the whole. He ſaid the burden of the evidence was for the claimant, but there lay a preſumption againſt it, as the deſcendants of Alexander were not noticed in thoſe deeds of entail, therefore moved that the evidence was inſufficient.

"There will be a farther hearing of the claim before their Lordſhips very ſhortly, as the claimant is now prepared to clear up this laſt preſumption to their Lordſhips ſatisfaction."

The Preſident and Council of the ROYAL COMPANY of ARCHERS, have appointed the next monthly meeting, for dinner, at their hall, to be upon Saturday firſt, and requeſt the Members of the Company, in town and neighbourhood, to be punctual in attending.

And the Members will alſo be informed, that the uſual Weekly Meetings upon Saturday, will afterwards be continued for the enſuing ſeaſon.

REPRESENTATIVES *for the enſuing* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Preſbytery of GLASGOW.—Rev. Dr John Gillies, Mr William Porteous, Mr William Taylor, of Glaſgow, Mr John Burns, of the Barony, Miniſters:—Mr John Anderſon, Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, and Mr Robert Auchincloſs, Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glaſgow, Elders.

Preſbytery of IRVINE.—Rev Meſſ. Arthur Oughterſon, of Kilbride; Thomas Pollock, of Kilwinning; James Richmond, of Irvine, Miniſters:—The Hon. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton, Elder.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

In Magnates in Curia cujuſdam Parliamenti ſublimi ſedentes.

Interroganti Magnates,
Cur deprecentur populum?
Reſpondent prompte Magnates,
Cur huc conducti venimus?

IMPROMPTU.

A Tranſlation is requeſted.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

March 10. Duke of Athol, Hart, of and from Borrowſtounneſs, for Copenhagen, with coals;—being the firſt Scots veſſel paſſed the Sound this Seaſon.

ELSINORE, March 12. 1782.—Wind S. W. WALT. WOOD.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

April 1. Chriſtian, Irvine, from Hull, with goods.
Still Bruſſel, Haſnett, from Oſtend, with goods.
Friends Increaſe, Jemmit, from Feverſham, with hops, &c.
George and Ann, Edmund, from Burnham, with barley.
Oſtend, Davie, from Oſtend, with goods.
Jean, Brown, from Glaſgow, with herrings.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 27. Sally, Williamſon, Water of Orr, with meal.
Betty, M'Neil, from Dumfries, with ditto.
Nancy, Leitch, from Belfaſt, with goods.
Seaford frigate, and Satisfaction armed ſhip, from a cruize.
28. Laurel, Lindſay, from Dublin, with goods.
Suſannah, Wilſon, from Liverpool, with ditto.
Katty, Iver, from Briſtol, with ditto.
Hannah, M'Credie, from Whitehaven, with ditto.
Jeanie, M'Kay, from Oban, with ditto.

SAILED,

—— 25. Providence, Gardener, from St Lucia, with goods.
26. Bell, M'Kirdy, from Dundalk, with ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Mar. 29.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	19 s.	6 d.	18 s.	0 d.	16 s.	8 d.
Bear,	14	0	13	4	12	6
Oats,	10	4	10	4	9	2
Peaſe,	11	3	10	6	9	9

A Sale of Houſehold Furniture.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, on Tueſday the 2d of April, in Watſon's Land, fourth door, facing Britto-ſtreet Coffeehouſe,

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz.

Mounted beds, feather beds, ſheets and blankets, table linen, mahogany chairs, tables, drawers, a good eight-day clock, kitchen utenſils, &c.

The roup to begin at half paſt ten o'clock, and to continue till all is ſold off.

SIR JOHN HILL's MEDICINES.

SOLD BY

GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,

At his houſe, bottom of Fiſher's Land Cloſe, Lawn-market.

1. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY,
For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.

☞ THE experience of more than 30 years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with ſucceſs, by an incredible number of people, is the beſt proof that poſſibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The ſuperior virtue it poſſeſſes over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, Catarrhs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, is univerſally acknowledged. This has induced mean and intereſted perſons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have ſometimes impoſed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore reſpectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is ſold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by ſaid GEORGE REID, and no where elſe in Edinburgh.

The Balſam of Honey, within thoſe few years, has been found uſeful in other diſeaſes; ſuch as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life neceſſary.

2. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD. Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.

3. ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for ſtengthening weakened conſtitutions, whether impaired by long illneſs, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diſeaſes.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to ſerve the purpoſes of Laudanum, without its danger. It poſſeſſes the virtues of Opium, but it has not its diſguſtful taſte, ill ſmell, or miſchievous effects. Taken at night, it gives reſt; in the day-time, eaſe and cheerfulneſs; having the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is ſafe, pleaſant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the leaſt uneaſineſs, griping, or ſharpneſs. In habitual coſtiveneſs, it is the beſt of all medicines, becauſe it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and Stone. To diſſolve the ſtone in the bladder, ſays Dr Hill, has baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite that will be obtained by the root of Reſtharrow, in every other ſtate of this terrible diſeaſe; and eaſe, with ſafety, will be had, even in that worſt of all. For thoſe who cannot get the root, this Eſſence is prepared. It immediately ſoftens and cleanſes the paſſages; cauſes a great and eaſy flow of urine; and ſoon brings down the gravel and ſmall ſtones, with leſs pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of Head-achs, and Prevention of Palſies and Apoplexies, often following the worſt kinds of them.

9. ALOETARIAN DROPS, for diſorders of the ſtomach, and chronic diſeaſes which thence derive their origin; for ſtrengthening broken conſtitutions, and ſoftening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redneſs in the face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout, and for ſtrengthening the ſtomach and opening obſtructions.

12. The CYRUNÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS. It cures head achs, fits, tremblings, ſpaſms, weakneſs, vapours, and melancholy: it ſoftens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly open; and cures all hyſterical complaints. It is alſo a certain cure for the convulſive and common Aſthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of the JAUNDICE, and other diſorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakneſs of Age.

15. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weakneſſes in either ſex; whether occaſioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowneſs, Weakneſs, and Exhauſting Drains. They ſtrengthen, at the ſame time, the ſtomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole conſtitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the moſt afflicting diſorders to which human nature is ſubject; and at a certain period, it is moſt highly uſeful.

16. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fevers, which affect the ſpirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hypochondriacal Diſorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous Diſorders. 2 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of caſes, this powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and incapable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It is ſold at 2 s the ſix papers. One paper is a doſe.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary paſſages, and ſmall STONES.

Of whom alſo may be had,

Mr HILL's, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the doſe.

FREEMAN's ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the bottle.——N. B. Any perſon who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10s. 6d. each, in bottle or powder.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the ſmall, and 10s. 6d. the large bottle.

MONTROSE and BERVIE BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

HENRY MILL and CO. will lay down Cloth immediately, and bleach at the following prices, after the moſt approved method, without the uſe of rubbing boards, or any machine that might prove detrimental to the fabric of the cloth.

All plain Linen wove in a

	per yard.		*per yard.*
900 reed, or under at	2 d.	1300 and 1400, at	4 d.
1000, at	2½ d.	1500, at	4½ d.
1100, at	3 d.	1600, and all above, at	5 d.
1200, at	3½ d.		

Damaſks, Diapers, and Tweels, at 3½d. Ditto ¾ths wide, 2½d. Coarſe Cloth half bleached, at 1½ d. Common Sale Linens, ⅞ths wide, 2 s. per ſcore, or 22 yards. Ditto ¾ths wide at 1 s. 4 d. Threads at 4½ d. per lib. Yarn 3 d. per ſpindle.

Cloth taken in for this Field by

John Stephen, Weſt Port, and Alexander Brown, New Bridge, Edinburgh; Robert Methven inn-keeper, Leith; Peter Ritchie and James Kay merchants, Arbroath; William Hunter, Forfar; Robert Wilkie, Kirrymuir; John Mitchel, Brichin; Archibald Davidſon weaver, John's-haven; Peter Ramſay, Laurenceekirk; William Jolly weaver, Drumliethie; John Smith, Stonehaven; Thomas Meſton merchant, Green, Aberdeen; William Ogilvie, Old Meldrum; by Henry Mill, Montroſe; and at the Bleachfield at Bervie: At all which places receipts will be given.

This Field is completely laid out with fine greens, and plentifully ſupplied with cleareſt water. Thoſe that are pleaſed to favour it with their cloth, may depend on having it well done, and ſoon returned.

TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN AITCHISON, at his Tea and Spirit Warehouſe, third ſhop below the head of the Fleſh-market Cloſe, Edinburgh, has juſt now on hand, a Stock of exceeding fine BLACK and GREEN TEAS, purchaſed at the laſt ſales, all in the original packages, and which, he flatters himſelf, will be found preferable to any that has been offered to the Public for this ſome time.

Bohea,	4 s. 6 d. per lib.	Fineſt Congo,	7 s. 6 d.
Fine ditto,	5 s. 0	Shouſhong,	8 s. to 8 s. 6 d.
Congo,	6 s. 0	Hyſon Green,	12 s.
Fine ditto,	7 s. 0	Fineſt ditto,	14 s.
Fine old Aquavitæ,		3 s. 6 d. per gallon.	
Geneva,		4 s. 4 d. ditto.	

N. B. J. AITCHISON has alſo on hand a few Flitches of fine BACON, to be ſold at 4 d. per pound in whole flitches.

THE Creditors of Meſſrs ROBERT and PETER COLVILLES are deſired to meet at John's Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday next, at one o'clock, when matters of importance will be laid before them.

THE Creditors of GEORGE CLERK MAXWELL, Eſq; are deſired to meet, by themſelves, or agents, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 3d day of April next, at one o'clock afternoon;—and, as matters of importance are then to be laid before them, it is intreated that ſuch creditors as cannot attend will grant proper authority to their agents to act for them.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES HYNDMARSH, ſometime inn-keeper at Beltonford.

THE Creditors of the ſaid JAMES HYNDMARSH are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Baillie Lorimer in Dunbar, on Saturday the 13th of April next, to concert meaſures for bringing about an immediate diviſion of the funds amongſt them. It is now near ſixteen years ſince the failure of the debtor, and above twelve ſince every obſtacle to a diviſion of the funds was removed. The funds which have all along been, and are at preſent in the hands of people who are very reſponſible, will make a pretty decent dividend upon the claims; and, as matters have been ſo long trifled with, it is hoped the Creditors will now be forward in an endeavour to bring them to a ſpeedy concluſion.

At the deſire of ſome of the Creditors,

Dunbar, March 27. 1782. ALEX. SAWERS, Writer.

A Genteel FURNISHED HOUSE to LET.

TO be LET, and entered to the firſt of May, That HOUSE at SILVER MILLS, belonging to and poſſeſſed by Mr Lauder, with the Furniture thereof, which is of the beſt kind, and warranted free from vermin; as alſo, the Garden and Offices adjoining thereto.

For particulars, apply to William Lamb upholſterer.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1783,

The farm of OVERSHIELLS, containing 3000 Scots acres, lying in the pariſh of Stow, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

ALSO to LET, the entry at Whitſunday 1782,

The Farms of HILLSLOP, CALFHILL, and ALLANSHAWS, in the pariſh of Melroſe, and ſhire of Roxburgh.

For particulars, apply to Mr Borthwick of Crookſtown, proprietor.

HOUSES TO SELL.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday next the 3d day of April, between the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The following great Tenement of Land, commonly called CAMPBELL's LAND, lying in the Canongate of Edinburgh, upon the north ſide of the High Street, oppoſite to Lady Milton's Lodging, either in whole, or in the following lots, all well lighted.

I. The GROUND STOREY, (which communicates with the ſtorey immediately above by a ſtair from within) conſiſting of a large parlour, another ditto or bed-room, with bed-cloſet, ſervants room, common cellar, two wine-cellars with catacombs, lawnry and coal-cellar within the houſe; the two laſt with ſeparate entries.

The STOREY above ſtairs, conſiſting of drawing-room, dining-room, two bed-rooms, a dreſſing-room and cloſet, one of which has a fire-place, and uſed as a dreſſing-room. Backwards, a bed-room, kitchen, houſe-keeper's room and cloſet, ſcullery, maid-ſervants room, lumber-room, larder, and a pantry. And the back part of the houſe has a ſeparate entry in the turnpike from the cloſe. All ſometime poſſeſſed by Robert Gardiner, Eſq; thereafter by Sir James Riddell, and now by Governor Wemyſs.

II. The SECOND STOREY of the ſaid Tenement, entering from the turnpike in the cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Murray.

III. The THIRD STOREY of the ſaid Tenement, preſently poſſeſſed by M Newton.

IV. The FOURTH, or UPPERMOST STOREY, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Paterſon.

There are beſides, in the cloſe, two ſtables, with four ſtalls each, with hay-lofts, and two coach-houſes; another ſtable with three ſtalls and hay-loft; alſo another ſtable of ſix ſtalls and a hay-loft, which may be ſold ſeparately or with the lodgings.

As ALSO, the following other SUBJECTS, lying in the burgh of Linlithgow, oppoſite to the croſs, and where there are good markets, viz.

I. That large, elegant, and commodious LODGING or Dwelling-houſe, with the offices and gardens, now converted into pleaſure-ground, and ſlopping banks and walks, ſometime poſſeſſed by Governor Glen.

There was a new and elegant addition thereto, of a houſe, lately built by the deceaſed Robert Gardiner, Eſq; and finiſhed in the modern taſte, conſiſting together of the following conveniencies, viz.

FIRST FLOOR, kitchen, ſcullery, pantry, and ſervants-room, or lobby with a fire-place, parlour with a large preſs in it, laundry, and cellar.

SECOND FLOOR, large lobby, dining-room about 31 feet long and about 21 feet broad and 15 feet high, elegantly finiſhed, with a large bow-window in the weſt end of it, and above the ſame two bed-rooms and a cloſet. Theſe command an agreeable view of the loch and country to the weſt and north. And, on the ſame floor with the dining room, a drawing-room, and a bed room (each with large preſſes), and a dreſſing-cloſet with a fire-place.

THIRD FLOOR, Two bed-rooms, a dreſſing-cloſet with a fire-place, two rooms for ſervants; and, above the ſame, other two rooms and cloſets.

At the north end of the houſe in the Kirkgate, a ſmall Stable, where a larger one and a coach-houſe may be built at a ſmall expence; and at the back of the Kirkgate houſe, in the garden off from the principal houſe, there are ſome offices, and others may be built, which ſquares the great lawn in the garden, or pleaſure-ground, fronting the dining-room and bed-rooms above it.

The above ſubjects are pleaſantly and delightfully ſituated, having eaſy communication with the loch, piel, and royal palace of Linlithgow; are within twelve miles of the city of Edinburgh, by a good turnpike road, and fit to accommodate a large and genteel family; or may be uſed as a tavern or inn, being remarkably well ſuited for ſuch, and could not fail of meeting with great cuſtom and encouragement.

N. B. If this lot is not ſold, it will be LET on reaſonable terms.

II. That TENEMENT lying in the ſaid burgh of Linlithgow, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſaid great lodging, with the ſtables, cellars, and half of the garden, preſently poſſeſſed by John Inglis officer of Exciſe, and Thomas Currie vintner.

The progreſs of writs, conditions of roup, and particular rentals of the ſubjects, may be ſeen in the hands of Allan Clarke writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Thomas Cockburn writer to the ſignet, any perſon inclining to purchaſe either at the roup, or by private bargain, may apply.

And ſuch of the Creditors of Humphrey Bland Gardiner as have not yet lodged notes of their debts with the ſaid Thomas Cockburn, or Allan Clarke, are requeſted to do the ſame without delay

ABERDEEN PRINTFIELD.

GORDON, BARRON, and CO. are now taking in CLOTH for Printing this ſeaſon.

They have this year made a very conſiderable addition of new, elegant, and faſhionable Patterns to their former collection. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour them with their employment, may depend on having their cloth expeditiouſly returned, and executed in the beſt manner. The cloth will be returned at the places where it was given in, free of charges.

Pattern Books to be ſeen at the following places, viz.

At Edinburgh, Mr M'Nab and M'Donald—Glaſgow, Meſſ. Millar, Shirra, and Co.—Perth, Mr George Blackie—Dundee, Meſſ. Anderſon and Swap—Arbroath, Mr James Milne, junior.—Montroſe, Meſſ. Young and Shand—Brechin, Mr John Smith—Stonehaven, Mr Alexander Colliſon—Old Meldrum, Mr William Duguid—Huntly, Mr Walter Nicol—Banff, Meſſ. William Gilliert and Co.—Elgin, Mr James Young—Peterhead, Mr William Forbes,—Fraſerſburgh, Mr John Gordon—Roſehearty, Mr William Milne—Keith, Mr John Henderſon—Waulkmill at Pitfour, Mr James Cruden—and at the Printfield Warehouſe, Mariſchall ſtreet, Aberdeen. At all which places cloth is taken in, and receipts granted.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THAT HOUSE in Fountainbridge, lying on the north ſide of the ſtreet thereof, oppoſite to Lady Lockhart's houſe, with coach-houſe and ſtables, &c. and a Park of about one acre and a half of ground, or thereby.

The Houſe will be ſhown by Mr Laurieſton, next houſe to the weſt of the premiſſes.

AN INN TO LET.

TO be LET, and entered to againſt Whitſunday firſt, That INN in the town of Selkirk poſſeſſed by Mrs Lang. The houſe is moſt conveniently ſituate upon the turnpike-road, at the entry into the town; and the ſtables and other offices are very commodious. If a good tenant offers, the proprietor will have no objection to make what additions to the offices may appear neceſſary; and if the tenant inclines to keep poſt-chaiſes, he may be accommodated with ſome acres of very good land for hay.

Application may be made to John Lang writer in Selkirk, the proprietor, who will inform as to other particulars.

N. B. If the houſe is not ſet, Mrs Lang will continue her buſineſs as formerly.

FARMS IN ROXBURGH SHIRE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday 1782.

THE Arable and Paſture Farms of SOUTHDEAN, SOUTHDEANLAW, and WATERSIDE, lying in the pariſh of Southdean, and within a few miles of Jedburgh and Hawick. The great turnpike-road leading from theſe towns to England goes through the lands, by which means there is eaſy acceſs to coal on the borders; and there is plenty of lime wrought within a mile of the farms.

It is well known, that theſe lands contain very fine and healthy paſture, and in particular that SOUTHDEANLAW is reckoned the beſt ewe paſture in the country. There is alſo a great quantity of good, dry Arable Land, with ſeveral Incloſures properly fenced, and part of which were lately ſown down with graſs ſeeds. The Houſe and Offices are all new, and fit to accommodate a large family. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the Water of Jed, and very proper either for a ſhooting or gooſe whey quarter.

The Lands will be let together in one farm. Mr Haidley the preſent tenant will ſhow the ſame; and, as he is going abroad, he will accommodate the incoming tenant with any part of the ſtock or furniture, on reaſonable terms.

Propoſals in writing may be given in to James Walker writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, Robert Ainſlie at Berrywell, near Dunſe, or James Fair writer in Jedburgh. Such propoſals as are not accepted will be kept ſecret. And the propoſal to be accepted will be determined within the houſe of Mr Marſhall vintner in Jedburgh, on Monday the 29th of April 1782.

TO be LET, for ſuch number of years as parties ſhall agree, and to be entered to immediately,

The Houſe and Garden of DALLAMUIR,

and Bleachfield of MARYBURGH, and the whole Machinery and Bleaching Utenſils, and the Lint-mill thereto belonging. The ſituation is very convenient, as it lies near the turnpike-road, within five miles of Kinroſs, ten from the North Queen's Ferry, and ſix from Dunfermline. The Bleachfield is well frequented, and the Machinery in good order, and a good ſupply of water. The premiſſes would alſo anſwer well for a Diſtillery or Brewery; and if a farm is wanted, the tenant can be ſufficiently accommodated therewith. Any perſon whom this may ſuit may apply to Robert Bruce at Blair Houſe, near Kinroſs.

N. B. The preſent tenant is provided in another farm, and is deſirous of removing immediately.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the pariſh of Preſtonpans.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, The HOUSE, Pigeon-Houſe, and Offices of BANKTON, with about 22 acres of Land, formed into ſeveral incloſures, as preſently poſſeſſed by W. Hope-Weir, Eſq; of Craigiehall. The houſe is large, well diſpoſed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleaſantly ſituated in Eaſt Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal and two market towns, and within ſeven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extenſive and agreeable proſpects, and is well ſupplied with water from two excellent ſprings.

Any perſon inclining to treat for a ſet, may apply to John Bonar, James's Court; and the houſe may be ſeen every week day between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

There is a ſtage coach from Edinburgh to Preſtonpans every day, which is within half a mile of the houſe.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of LECKIEBANK, containing about [illegible] acres arable, and 80 acres paſture, in the pariſh of Auchtermachty and county of Fife.

The lands are moſtly incloſed and ſubdivided with ſtone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent ſoil, and good condition, having been for ſeveral years paſt in the hands of [illegible] and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a neat houſe, and complete ſet of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-houſe. The ſituation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be ſhown by applying at the houſe of Leckiebank. Thoſe inclining for a private purchaſe may apply to William Pitcairn, Eſq; of Soutra, at his houſe in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title deeds.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By the KING's PATENT.

THE great number of extraordinary Cures daily performed by this moſt efficacious Medicine, renders it neceſſary to laviſh encomiums on its ſalutary effects: Suffice it then to ſay, that the BEAUME, by its cordial, attenuating, and detergent powers, fortifies the ſtomach and bowels, and by promoting a good digeſtion, purifies the blood and juices, and gives vigour to the conſtitution.—To theſe qualities the faculty attribute its having proved eminently ſerviceable in gouty, rheumatic, ſcorbutic, languid, nervous and hypochroniac caſes: and hence alſo they account for its being particularly beneficial in FEMALE DISORDERS; and ſuch as are accident to the conſtitution in Spring and Fall.

**** To prevent counterfeits, the bottles are each ſigned by

W. NICOLL, (Vender.) T. BECKET, (a Proprietor.)

Sold by W. Nicoll, St Paul's Church-yard, London, at 3 s. the bottle, with the uſual allowances; Meſſrs HUSBAND and BALD[illegible] Edinburgh; J. Potts at Dublin; and by a dealer in moſt of the principal towns in Great Britain.

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